

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910140409503321
Autore	Schoenman Roger
Titolo	Networks and institutions in Europe's emerging markets / / Roger Schoenman [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge University Press, 2014 Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2014
ISBN	1-139-98541-8 1-139-99002-0 1-316-01064-3 1-316-01288-3 1-316-00614-X 1-316-00164-4 1-316-00838-X 1-316-00388-4 1-107-03134-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 226 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in comparative politics
Classificazione	POL040000
Disciplina	322/.30947
Soggetti	Business and politics - Europe, Eastern Business networks - Political aspects - Europe, Eastern Post-communism - Economic aspects - Europe, Eastern Institution building - Europe, Eastern Europe, Eastern Economic policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 20 Jul 2016). Open Access title.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Part I. Foundations: 1. Approaches to institution building -- Part II. The Role of Networks: 2. When broad networks increase cooperation; 3. Tracing ownership networks -- Part III. The Role of Uncertainty: 4. When uncertainty increases cooperation; 5. Tracing elite career networks -- Part IV. Bringing It Together: 6. Institutional development in new democracies; 7. Conclusion: political varieties of capitalism in emerging markets.

## Sommario/riassunto

Do ties between political parties and businesses harm or benefit the development of market institutions? The post-communist transition offers an unparalleled opportunity to explore when and how networks linking the polity and the economy support the development of functional institutions. A quantitative and qualitative analysis covering eleven post-socialist countries combined with detailed case studies of Bulgaria, Poland and Romania documents how the most successful post-communist countries are those in which dense networks link politicians and businesspeople, as long as politicians are constrained by intense political competition. This combination allowed Poland to emerge with stable institutions while Bulgaria demonstrates that in developing economies intense political competition alone is harmful in the absence of dense personal and ownership networks. Indeed, as Romania illustrates, networks are so critical that their weakness is not mitigated even by low political competition. This title is available as [Open Access on Cambridge Books Online](#) and via [Knowledge Unlatched](#).

---